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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MATTHEW TYE, HARRY  
SCHMOLL, and MICHAEL  
WILCOX, on behalf of themselves and  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WAL-MART STORES, INC., and  
WAL-MART STORES EAST, L.P.

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This is a proposed class action, brought on behalf of all those who  
purchased Walmart's store-brand "**Great Value Pork & Beans in**

1       **Tomato Sauce,”** in a Walmart store located in the United States, between  
2       October 7, 2009 and the present (“the Nationwide Class”).  
3

4       2. This action is also brought on behalf of three proposed sub-classes, the  
5       California Sub-Class, the New Jersey Sub-Class and the Pennsylvania  
6       Sub-Class, composed of all those who purchased the Product at a Walmart  
7       store located in California, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively,  
8       between October 7, 2009 and the present.  
9  
10

11       3. **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** (“the Product”) is a  
12       Walmart store -brand food product which is distributed by Defendants and  
13       is sold exclusively by Defendants at Walmart stores, including Walmart  
14       stores located in every state in the United States.  
15  
16

17       4. Despite the inclusion of the words **“Pork & Beans”** in the name of the  
18       Product itself, and despite the fact that the **“INGREDIENTS”** section on  
19       the label on each and every container of the product lists **“Pork”** as an  
20       ingredient of the product, rigorous scientific testing has revealed that the  
21       Product actually contains no pork whatsoever.  
22  
23

24       5. Thus, each and every can of the Product bears a uniformly-worded label  
25       which makes the same false, affirmative statements of fact regarding  
26       whether pork is included in the Product.  
27  
28

1 6. Upon information and belief, Defendants have been fully aware that the  
2 Product actually contains no pork since its inception.  
3

4 7. This complaint seeks injunctive, declaratory and monetary relief for  
5 Plaintiff, the proposed Nationwide Class, and the proposed State Sub-  
6 Classes, as outlined in greater detail herein.  
7

### 8 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9  
10 8. There is federal subject matter jurisdiction over this matter under the Class  
11 Action Fairness Act in that it is a proposed class action, there are more  
12 than 100 members of the Nationwide Class and each State Sub-Class, at  
13 least some class members and some defendants are citizens of different  
14 states, and the amount in controversy is more than \$5 million.  
15

### 16 **THE PARTIES**

17  
18 9. Plaintiff Matthew Tye resides in Brea, California.  
19

20 10. Like all members of the proposed class, Plaintiff Tye purchased the  
21 Product in a Walmart store located in the United States between October  
22 7, 2009 and the present. Like all members of the proposed California Sub-  
23 class, Plaintiff Tye purchased the Product at a Walmart store located in  
24 California between October 7, 2009 and the present.  
25

26 11. Specifically, Plaintiff Tye purchased the Product at Walmart Store #5641  
27 located in La Habra, California, on various dates between October 7, 2009  
28

1 and the present, including on October 2, 2015, when Plaintiff Tye  
2 purchased a can of the Product at this location. See Attachment A, Receipt  
3 dated October 2, 2015.  
4

5 12. Plaintiff Schmoll resides in Cherry Hill, New Jersey.  
6

7 13. Like all members of the proposed class, Plaintiff Schmoll purchased the  
8 Product in a Walmart store located in the United States between October  
9 7, 2009 and the present. Like all members of the proposed New Jersey  
10 sub-class, Plaintiff purchased the Product at a Walmart store located in  
11 New Jersey between October 7, 2009 and the present.  
12  
13

14 14. Specifically, Plaintiff Schmoll purchased the Product at Walmart Store  
15 #5340 located in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, on various dates between  
16 October 7, 2009 and the present, including on August 30, 2015, when  
17 Plaintiff Schmoll purchased three cans of the product at this location. See  
18 Attachment B, Receipt dated August 30, 2015.  
19  
20

21 15. Plaintiff Michael Wilcox resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
22

23 16. Like all members of the proposed class, Plaintiff Wilcox purchased the  
24 Product in a Walmart store located in the United States between October  
25 7, 2009 and the present. Like all members of the proposed Pennsylvania  
26 Sub-class, Plaintiff Wilcox purchased the Product at a Walmart store  
27 located in Pennsylvania between October 7, 2009 and the present.  
28

1 17. Specifically, Plaintiff Wilcox purchased the Product at Walmart Store  
2 #2141 located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on various dates between  
3 October 7, 2009 and the present, including on October 6, 2015, when  
4 Plaintiff Wilcox purchased a can of the Product at this location. See  
5 Attachment C, Receipt dated October 6, 2015  
6  
7

8 18. Defendant Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. is a corporation which is headquartered  
9 at 702 SW 8th Street, Bentonville, Arkansas, 72716. The uniformly-  
10 worded label on the product states, inter alia, admits that the product was  
11 **“DISTRIBUTED BY: Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.”** Upon information and  
12 belief, Defendant Wal-Mart Stores Inc. is the owner and operator of  
13 various Walmart stores throughout the United States, including California.  
14  
15  
16

17 19. Defendant Wal-Mart Stores East, L.P. maintains its principal offices at  
18 702 SW 8th Street, Bentonville, Arkansas, 72716. Wal-Mart Stores East,  
19 L.P. purports to own and operate all Walmart stores in various states,  
20 including New Jersey and Pennsylvania.  
21

22 20. Together, Defendants Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. and Wal-Mart Stores East,  
23 L.P. jointly manufactured, distributed, advertised, labeled and sold the  
24 product, with each defendant jointly determining that each such container  
25 of the product would bear the name **“Great Value Pork & Beans in**  
26  
27  
28

1 **Tomato Sauce”** and would list **“PORK”** under the portion of the product  
2 label marked **“INGREDIENTS.”**  
3

4 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

5 21.Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 23, on  
6 behalf of a Nationwide Class defined as:  
7

8 **All persons who, between October 7, 2009 and the**  
9 **present, purchased one or more containers of “Great**  
10 **Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce” at a**  
11 **Walmart store located in the United States.**

12 22.Plaintiff Tye also brings this action as a class action pursuant to  
13 Fed.R.Civ.P. 23, on behalf of a California Sub-Class defined as:  
14

15 **All persons who, between October 7, 2009 and the**  
16 **present, purchased one or more containers of “Great**  
17 **Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce” at a**  
18 **Walmart store located in California.**

19 23.Plaintiff Schmoll also brings this action as a class action pursuant to  
20 Fed.R.Civ.P. 23, on behalf of a New Jersey Sub-Class defined as:  
21

22 **All persons who, between October 7, 2009 and the**  
23 **present, purchased one or more containers of “Great**  
24 **Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce” at a**  
25 **Walmart store located in New Jersey.**

26 24.Plaintiff Wilcox also brings this action as a class action pursuant to  
27 Fed.R.Civ.P. 23, on behalf of a Pennsylvania Sub-Class defined as:  
28

**All persons who, between October 7, 2009 and the**  
**present, purchased one or more containers of “Great**

**Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce” at a  
Walmart store located in Pennsylvania.**

25. The members of the class and sub-classes for whose benefit this action is brought are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

26. Upon information and belief, the proposed Nationwide Class is composed of over 100,000 persons and each proposed State Sub-Class is composed of at least 5,000 persons.

27. No violations alleged in this complaint are a result of any oral communications or individualized interaction of any kind between class members and Defendants.

28. Rather, all claims in this matter arise from the identical, false, written affirmative statements on the Product label as outlined in detail herein.

29. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the rights of all Nationwide Class members, including, inter alia, the following:

- a. **Whether there is pork in the Product;**
- b. **Whether Defendants’ act in naming the Product “Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce” was a false, affirmative statement of fact;**
- c. **Whether Defendants’ act in placing a uniform written statement on the label of the Product, listing “PORK” under the word “INGREDIENTS” was a false, affirmative statement of fact;**
- d. **Whether each Defendant was aware that the Product contained no pork whatsoever; and**

- 1  
2 **e. The date each Defendant became aware that the Product**  
3 **contained no pork whatsoever.**

4 30. In addition, there are common questions of law and fact affecting the  
5 rights of all California Sub-Class members, including, inter alia, the  
6 following:  
7

- 8 **a. Whether Defendants' actions, as outlined herein, violated**  
9 **the California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;**  
10  
11 **b. Whether Defendants' actions, as outlined herein, violated**  
12 **the California Business & Professions Code § 17500 et seq.;**  
13  
14 **c. Whether Defendants' action in placing the word "PORK"**  
15 **under the word "INGREDIENTS" on the Product label**  
16 **constituted an express warranty under California law; and**  
17  
18 **d. Whether, by the facts alleged herein, Defendants have**  
19 **breached an express warranty under California common**  
20 **law.**

21 31. In addition, there are common questions of law and fact affecting the  
22 rights of all New Jersey Sub-Class members, including, inter alia, the  
23 following:  
24

- 25 **a. Whether Defendants' action, in naming the Product "Great**  
26 **Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce," was a misleading**  
27 **sales practice in the sale of goods in violation of N.J.S.A.**  
28 **56:8-2 of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act;**  
  
29 **b. Whether Defendants' action, in placing a uniform written**  
30 **statement listing "PORK" under the word**  
31 **"INGREDIENTS" on the Product label, was a false,**  
32 **affirmative statement of fact in the sale of goods in violation**  
33 **of N.J.S.A. 56:8-2 of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act;**



- c. **Whether Defendants’ action in placing the word “PORK” under the word “INGREDIENTS” on the Product label constituted an express warranty under New Jersey law;**
- d. **Whether, by the facts alleged herein, Defendants have breached an express warranty under New Jersey law;**
- e. **Whether the Product label was a consumer notice or warranty within the meaning of the New Jersey Truth in Consumer Contract, Warranty and Notice Act;**
- f. **Whether Defendants’ actions, as described herein, violated the New Jersey Truth in Consumer Contract, Warranty and Notice Act;**
- g. **Whether an implied contract relating to the sale of the Product existed under New Jersey common law between Defendants and each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class; and**
- h. **Whether, by placing false statements of fact on the Product label, as described herein, Defendants breached the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing which was part of the implied contract of sale between Defendants and each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class.**

32. In addition, there are common questions of law and fact affecting the rights of all Pennsylvania Sub-Class members, including, inter alia, the following:

- a. **Whether Defendants’ action, in naming the Product “Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce,” was “deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding” within the meaning of the Pennsylvania Uniform Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi);**

- b. Whether Defendants’ action, in placing a uniform written statement listing “PORK” under the word “INGREDIENTS” on the Product label, was “deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding” within the meaning of the Pennsylvania Uniform Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi);
- c. Whether Defendants’ action in placing the word “PORK” under the word “INGREDIENTS” on the Product label constituted an express or implied warranty under Pennsylvania law;
- d. Whether, by the facts alleged herein, Defendants have breached an express or implied warranty under Pennsylvania law;
- e. Whether an implied contract relating to the sale of the Product existed under Pennsylvania common law between Defendants and each member of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class; and
- f. Whether, by placing false statements of fact on the Product label, as described herein, Defendants breached the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing which was part of the implied contract of sale between Defendants and each member of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class.

33. Plaintiffs are each members of the class and sub-class he seeks to represent.

34. The claims of Plaintiffs are not only typical of all class and sub-class members, they are identical.

35. All claims of Plaintiffs and the class and sub-classes arise from the same identical, false, written statement of affirmative fact on the Product label as described herein.

1 36.All claims of Plaintiffs and the class and sub-classes are based on the same  
2 legal theories.  
3

4 37.Plaintiffs have no interest antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the class or  
5 sub-classes.  
6

7 38.Plaintiffs will thoroughly and adequately protect the interests of the class  
8 and sub-classes, having retained qualified and competent legal counsel to  
9 represent themselves and the class and sub-classes.  
10

11 39.Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable  
12 to the class and sub-classes, thereby making appropriate injunctive and  
13 declaratory relief for the class as a whole.  
14

15 40.The prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would  
16 create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications.  
17

18 41.A class action is the only practical, available method for the fair and  
19 efficient adjudication of the controversy since, inter alia, the damages  
20 suffered by each class member were less than \$2 per container of the  
21 Product purchased and, as such, individual actions are not economically  
22 feasible.  
23

24 42.Common questions will predominate, and there will be no unusual  
25 manageability issues.  
26  
27

28 ///

## **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

43. Defendants are in the business of manufacturing, distributing, marketing, and selling, inter alia, **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce.”**

44. **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** is a an exclusive Walmart “store brand” food product, sold at Walmart stores throughout the United States, including 200 Walmart stores in California, 60 Walmart stores in New Jersey and 136 Walmart stores in Pennsylvania.

45. Since the initial offering of the Product, each and every label on this Product has borne a uniformly-worded label which identifies the name of the Product in large letters as **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce,”** as depicted in Figure 1, below.

**Figure 1**



1 46. Since the initial offering of the Product, each and every label on this  
 2 Product has borne a uniformly-worded label which includes, inter alia, the  
 3 word “**PORK**” under the word “**INGREDIENTS**,” as depicted in Figure  
 4 2, below.  
 5

6  
 7 **Figure 2**



19 47. In actuality, rigorous scientific testing, including microscopic and  
 20 chemical analysis, has revealed that the Product contains no pork  
 21 whatsoever.  
 22

23 48. Defendants, as developers, manufacturers, and exclusive sellers and  
 24 distributors of “**Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce**” have  
 25 been aware since the Product’s inception that the Product contains no pork  
 26 whatsoever.  
 27  
 28

1 49.It is equally clear that Defendants have been fully aware for some time  
2 that in order to label a product as “Pork & Beans,” the product must  
3 contain at least some pork. See U.S. Food and Drug Administration CPG  
4 Sec. 567.200, entitled **“Pork and Beans and Similar Bean Products,”**  
5 which makes clear that the product must be made **“with pork.”**  
6

7  
8 50.Indeed, over fifteen years ago, the United States Department of  
9 Agriculture promulgated a written **“Commercial Item Description”**  
10 which specifies that any product described as **“Pork and Beans in**  
11 **Tomato Sauce’ ... shall contain a minimum of 12 percent ham, bacon**  
12 **or pork based on the weight of the smoked or fresh meat at the time of**  
13 **formulation.”**  
14

15  
16 51.Despite this, Defendants opted to name the Product **“Great Value Pork &**  
17 **Beans in Tomato Sauce,”** knowing that it contains no pork whatsoever.  
18

19 52.Defendants also choose to list the word **“PORK”** on the Product label,  
20 under the word **“INGREDIENTS,”** knowing that the Product actually  
21 contained no pork whatsoever.  
22

23 53.Despite all of the foregoing, Defendants continue to sell the Product, with  
24 the same written, false, uniformly-worded statements on the Product label  
25 outlined herein, in Walmart stores throughout the United States, including  
26 California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.  
27  
28

1 54. While no one reasonably expects any product called “pork & beans” to  
2 contain a majority of pork, or even a large quantity of pork, it is clear that  
3 labeling a product which contains no pork whatsoever as “**pork & beans**”  
4 is misleading and deceptive.  
5

6  
7 **COUNT I**  
8 **BREACH OF WARRANTY**

9 **On Behalf of the Nationwide Class**

10 55. Defendants sold the Product in their regular course of business.

11 56. Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class purchased the Product.

12 57. The written, uniformly-worded label on the Product (as depicted herein)  
13 constituted an express warranty provided to all purchasers of the Product  
14 under the law of each state in the United States in which the Product was  
15 sold.  
16

17 58. Defendants’ written affirmations of fact, promises, and/or descriptions on  
18 the Product label were part of that express warranty under the laws of each  
19 state in the United States in which the Product was sold.  
20

21 59. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants breached that warranty because the  
22 Product cannot and does not conform to the properties Defendants  
23 represented on the label.  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28



1 60.The false information provided on the label was undiscoverable to  
2 Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class at the time of purchase  
3 of the Product.  
4

5 61.All conditions precedent to seeking liability under this claim for breach of  
6 warranty have been performed by or on behalf of Plaintiffs and the  
7 members of the Nationwide Class in terms of paying for the goods at  
8 issue.  
9  
10

11 62.Defendants had actual and/or constructive notice of the false labeling  
12 information and to date have taken no action to remedy their breaches of  
13 warranty.  
14

15 63.Defendants were on notice of their breaches of warranty and have refused  
16 to remedy such breaches.  
17

18 64.By placing the Product into the stream of commerce, by operation of law  
19 in each state in the United States, Defendants also impliedly warranted to  
20 Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class that the Product was  
21 accurately labeled in conformance with the law.  
22

23 65.Defendants' breaches of warranty have caused Plaintiffs and the members  
24 of the Nationwide Class to suffer injuries by paying for falsely labeled  
25 products. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breaches of  
26 warranty, Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class have  
27  
28



1 suffered damages and continue to suffer damages, including economic  
2 damages in terms of the difference between the value of the Product as  
3 promised and the value of the Product as delivered.  
4

5 66.As a result of the breach of these warranties, Plaintiffs and the members of  
6 the Nationwide Class are entitled to legal and equitable relief including  
7 damages, costs, attorneys' fees, rescission, and/or other relief as deemed  
8 appropriate, for an amount to compensate them for not receiving the  
9 benefit of their bargain.  
10  
11

12 **COUNT II**  
13 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

14 **On Behalf of the Nationwide Class**  
15

16 67.Plaintiffs incorporate all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if set  
17 forth fully herein.  
18

19 68.Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class have conferred  
20 substantial benefits on Defendants by purchasing the Product, and  
21 Defendants have knowingly and willingly accepted and enjoyed these  
22 benefits.  
23

24 69.Defendants either knew or should have known that the payments rendered  
25 by Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class were given and  
26 received with the expectation that the Product would be as represented and  
27 warranted.  
28

1 70. Under the common law of unjust enrichment in every state in the United  
 2 States where the Product was sold, it would be inequitable for Defendants  
 3 to retain the benefit of the payments under these circumstances and such  
 4 retention constitutes unjust enrichment.  
 5

6 71. Under the law of every state in the United States where the Product was  
 7 sold, both law and equity demand disgorgement of Defendants' ill-gotten  
 8 gains.  
 9

10 72. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct and  
 11 unjust enrichment, Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class are  
 12 entitled to restitution from Defendants and institution of a constructive  
 13 trust disgorging all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by  
 14 Defendants.  
 15  
 16  
 17

18 **COUNT III**  
 19 **CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200 et seq.**  
 20 **Unlawful Business Acts and Practices**

21 **On Behalf of the California Sub-Class Only**

22 73. Plaintiff Tye incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if  
 23 set forth fully herein.  
 24

25 74. Defendants' conduct as set forth herein constitutes unlawful business acts  
 26 and practices within the meaning of the California Business &  
 27 Professionals Code §17200 et seq.  
 28

1 75. Defendants sold the Product in California during the class period  
2 applicable to Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class.  
3

4 76. Defendants are each a “person” within the meaning of the Sherman Food  
5 Drug & Cosmetic Law, California Health & Safety Code section 109875,  
6 et seq. (the “Sherman Law”).  
7

8 77. Defendants’ business practices, as described herein, are unlawful under  
9 section 17200, et seq. by virtue of Defendants’ violations of the  
10 advertising provisions of Article 3 of the Sherman Law and the  
11 misbranded food provisions of Article 6 of the Sherman Law.  
12

13 78. Defendants’ business practices are unlawful under section 17200 et seq. by  
14 virtue of Defendants’ violations of section 17500 et seq., which forbids  
15 untrue and misleading advertising.  
16

17 79. Defendants’ business practices are unlawful under section 17200 et seq. by  
18 virtue of Defendants’ violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act,  
19 California Civil Code section 1750, et seq.  
20

21 76. Defendants sold Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class  
22 the Product, which was not capable of being sold or held legally in  
23 California, and which was legally worthless or worth less than advertised,  
24 and Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class paid a  
25 premium price for the Product.  
26  
27  
28

1 77.As a result of Defendants' illegal business practices, Plaintiff Tye and the  
2 members of the California Sub-Class, pursuant to California Business and  
3 Professions Code section 17203, are entitled to an order enjoining such  
4 future conduct and such other orders and judgments which may be  
5 necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten gains and to restore to Plaintiff  
6 Tye and members of the California Sub-Class any money paid for the  
7 Product.  
8  
9  
10

11 78.Defendants' unlawful business acts present a threat and a reasonable  
12 continued likelihood of injury to Plaintiff Tye and members of the  
13 California Sub-Class.  
14

15 79.As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff Tye and members of the  
16 California Sub-Class, pursuant to California Business and Professions  
17 Code section 17203, are entitled to an order enjoining such future conduct  
18 by Defendants, and such other orders and judgments which may be  
19 necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten gains and restore to Plaintiff  
20 Tye and members of the California Sub-Class any monies paid for the  
21 Product.  
22  
23  
24

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

**COUNT IV**  
**CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200 et seq.**  
**Unfair Business Acts and Practices**

**On Behalf of the California Sub-Class Only**

80.Plaintiff Tye incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if set forth fully herein.

81.Defendants' conduct as set forth herein constitutes unfair business acts and practices within the meaning of the California Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

82.Defendants sold the Product in California during the class period applicable to Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class.

83.Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class suffered a substantial injury by virtue of buying the Product which they would not have suffered absent Defendants' illegal conduct.

84.Defendants' deceptive marketing, advertising, packaging and labeling of the Product and their sale of unsalable misbranded products that were illegal to possess was of no benefit to consumers, and the harm to consumers and competition is substantial.

85.Defendants sold the product to Plaintiff Tye and the California Sub-Class, which was not capable of being legally sold in California and which was legally worthless.

1 86.Plaintiff and the members of the California Sub-Class had no way of  
2 reasonably knowing that the Product was misbranded and was not properly  
3 marketed, advertised, packaged and labeled, and thus they could not have  
4 reasonably avoided the injury each of them suffered.  
5

6  
7 87.The consequences of Defendants' conduct as set forth herein outweigh any  
8 justification, motive or reason therefor. Defendants' conduct is and  
9 continues to be immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, contrary to public policy,  
10 and is substantially injurious to Plaintiff Tye and the California Sub-Class.  
11

12 88.Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203, and as a result of  
13 Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff Tye and the California Sub-Class are  
14 entitled to an order enjoining such future conduct by Defendants, and such  
15 other orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge  
16 Defendants' ill-gotten gains and restore any money paid by Plaintiff Tye  
17 and the members of California Sub-Class to purchase the Product from  
18 Defendants in California.  
19  
20  
21

22 **COUNT V**  
23 **CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200 et seq.**  
24 **Fraudulent Business Acts and Practices**

25 **On Behalf of the California Sub-Class Only**

26 89.Plaintiff Tye incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if  
27 set forth fully herein.  
28

1 90.Defendants' conduct as set forth herein constitutes fraudulent business  
2 practices under California Business and Professions Code section 17200, et  
3 seq.  
4

5 91.Defendants' conduct in mislabeling and misbranding its food products  
6 originated from and was approved at Defendants' headquarters.  
7

8 92.Defendants sold the Product in California during the class period.  
9

10 93.Defendants' misleading marketing, advertising, packaging, and labeling of  
11 the Product and their misrepresentations that the Product was salable,  
12 capable of legal possession and not misbranded were likely to deceive  
13 reasonable consumers, and in fact, Plaintiff Tye and the members of the  
14 California Sub-Class were deceived. By the acts set forth herein,  
15 Defendants have engaged in fraudulent business acts and practices.  
16  
17

18 94.Defendants' fraud and deception caused Plaintiff Tye and members of the  
19 California Sub-Class to purchase the Product from Defendants which they  
20 would have not otherwise purchased had they known the true nature of the  
21 Product.  
22

23 95.Defendants sold Plaintiff Tye and members of the California Sub-Class the  
24 Product, which was not capable of being sold or held legally and which  
25 was legally worthless. Plaintiff Tye and members of the California Sub-  
26 Class paid a premium price for the Product.  
27  
28

1 96.As a result of Defendants' conduct as set forth herein, Plaintiff Tye and  
2 members of the California Sub-Class, pursuant to California Business and  
3 Professions Code section 17203, are entitled to an order enjoining such  
4 future conduct by Defendants, and such other orders and judgments which  
5 may be necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten gains and restore any  
6 money paid for the Product by Plaintiff Tye and members of the California  
7 Sub-Class.  
8  
9  
10

11 **COUNT VI**  
12 **CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17500 et seq.**  
13 **Misleading and Deceptive Advertising**

14 **On Behalf of the California Sub-Class Only**

15 97.Plaintiff Tye incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if  
16 set forth fully herein.  
17

18 98.Plaintiff Tye asserts this cause of action for violations of California  
19 Business and Professions Code § 17500, et seq. for misleading and  
20 deceptive advertising against Defendants on behalf of the California Sub-  
21 Class.  
22

23 99.Defendants sold the Product to Plaintiff Tye and the members of the  
24 California Sub-Class in California.  
25  
26  
27  
28



1 100. Defendants sold the Product to Plaintiff Tye and the California Sub-Class,  
2 which was not capable of being legally sold in California and which was  
3 legally worthless.  
4

5 101. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants engaged in a scheme of offering  
6 the Product for sale in California to Plaintiff Tye and the members of the  
7 California Sub-Class by way of, inter alia, product packaging and  
8 labeling.  
9  
10

11 102. These materials misrepresented and/or omitted the true contents and  
12 nature of Defendants' Product, as outlined in greater detail previously.  
13

14 103. Defendants' labels for the Product were used within California and come  
15 within the definition of advertising as contained in California Business  
16 and Professions Code § 17500, et seq. in that such Product packaging and  
17 labeling were intended as inducements to purchase the Product and are  
18 statements disseminated by Defendants to Plaintiff Tye and the California  
19 Sub-Class that were intended to reach members of the California Sub-  
20 Class.  
21  
22

23 104. Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care, should have  
24 known, that these statements were misleading and deceptive as set forth  
25 herein.  
26  
27  
28

1 105. In furtherance of their plan and scheme, Defendants prepared and  
2 distributed within California via product packaging and labeling,  
3 statements that misleadingly and deceptively represented the composition  
4 and the nature of the Product.  
5

6 106. Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class necessarily  
7 and reasonably relied on Defendants' labels, and were the intended  
8 targets of such representations.  
9  
10

11 107. Indeed, as the misrepresentations at issue were contained on the label of  
12 the Product itself, the Court may presume that the members of the  
13 California Sub-Class relied upon this false statement.  
14

15 108. Defendants' conduct in disseminating misleading and deceptive  
16 statements in California to Plaintiff Tye and the members of the  
17 California Sub-Class was and is likely to deceive reasonable consumers  
18 by obfuscating the true composition and nature of the Product in violation  
19 of the "misleading prong" of California Business and Professions Code §  
20 17500, et seq.  
21  
22

23 109. As a result of Defendants' violation of the "misleading prong" of  
24 California Business and Professions Code § 17500, et seq., Defendants  
25 have been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff Tye and the  
26 members of the California Sub-Class.  
27  
28

1 110. Misbranded products cannot be legally sold or held in California and are  
2 legally worthless.  
3

4 111. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17535, Plaintiff  
5 Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class are entitled to an order  
6 enjoining such future conduct by Defendants, and such other orders and  
7 judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten  
8 gains and restore any money paid for Defendants' Product in California.  
9  
10

11 **COUNT VII**  
12 **CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17500 et seq.**  
13 **Untrue Advertising**

14 **On Behalf of the California Sub-Class Only**

15 112. Plaintiff Tye incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if  
16 set forth fully herein.  
17

18 113. Plaintiff Tye asserts this cause of action against Defendants on behalf of  
19 the California Sub-Class for violations of California Business and  
20 Professions Code § 17500, et seq., regarding untrue advertising.  
21

22 114. Defendants engaged in a scheme of offering the Product for sale to  
23 Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class in California  
24 by way of product packaging and labeling, as outlined herein.  
25

26 115. These materials misrepresented and/or omitted the true contents and  
27 nature of the Product.  
28

1 116. With regard to sales of the Product in California during the class period  
2 relevant to the California Sub-Class, Defendants' advertisements and  
3 inducements were made in California and come within the definition of  
4 advertising as contained in California Business and Professions Code §  
5 17500, et seq. in that the Product's packaging and labeling were intended  
6 as inducements to purchase the Product, and are statements disseminated  
7 by Defendant to Plaintiff Tye and the California Sub-Class.  
8  
9  
10

11 117. Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care, should have  
12 known that these statements were untrue.  
13

14 118. In furtherance of their plan and scheme, Defendants prepared and  
15 distributed in California via the Product's packaging and labeling,  
16 statements that falsely advertise the composition of the Product, as  
17 outlined in greater detail previously, and which falsely misrepresented the  
18 nature of the Product.  
19  
20

21 119. Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class were the  
22 intended targets of such representations and would reasonably be  
23 deceived by Defendants' materials.  
24

25 120. Indeed, it is impossible to envision a scenario in which someone who  
26 desired to purchase pork and beans would not look at the label of the  
27 product, which identified the name of the product as **"Pork & Beans."**  
28

1 121. Defendants' conduct in disseminating untrue advertising throughout  
2 California deceived Plaintiff Tye and members of the California Sub-  
3 Class by obfuscating the true contents, nature and quality of the Product  
4 in violation of the "untrue prong" of California Business and Professions  
5 Code § 17500.  
6

7  
8 122. As a result of Defendants violations of the "untrue prong" of California  
9 Business and Professions Code § 17500, et seq., Defendants have been  
10 unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and the members of the  
11 California Sub-Class.  
12

13  
14 123. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17535, Plaintiff  
15 Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class are entitled to an order  
16 enjoining such further conduct by Defendants, and such other orders and  
17 judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten  
18 gains and restore any money paid for the Product in California by  
19 Plaintiff Tye and the members of the California Sub-Class.  
20  
21

22 **COUNT VIII**  
23 **CALIFORNIA COMMON LAW REGARDING BREACH OF EXPRESS**  
24 **WARRANTY**

25 **On Behalf of the California Sub-Class Only**

26  
27 124. Plaintiff Tye incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if  
28 set forth fully herein.

1 125. By operation of California law, Defendants entered into a contract with  
2 each member of the California Sub-Class when the member purchased a  
3 container of the Product at Walmart located in California.  
4

5 126. By operation of California law, the terms of this contract included an  
6 express warranty incorporating the identical affirmation, promise and  
7 description by Defendants regarding the Product, made in writing on the  
8 label, that the Product contained **“PORK”** as an ingredient and that the  
9 name of the product was **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato**  
10 **Sauce.”**  
11

12 127. The relevant terms and language of the express warranty between  
13 Defendants and each member of the California Sub-Class are identical.  
14

15 128. Defendants have breached the terms of this express warranty in an  
16 identical manner for each member of the California Sub-Class because  
17 the Product actually contained no pork whatsoever and therefore did not,  
18 and could not, conform to the affirmation, promise, and description on the  
19 label of the Product.  
20

21 129. As a direct and proximate result of this breach of express warranty by  
22 Defendants, each member of the California Sub-Class has suffered  
23 economic loss.  
24

25  
26  
27  
28 ///

**COUNT IX**  
**NEW JERSEY CONSUMER FRAUD ACT, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq.**

**On Behalf of the New Jersey Sub-Class Only**

130. Plaintiff Schmoll incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if set forth fully herein.

131. The New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act clearly applies to all sales of **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** sold in Walmart stores located in New Jersey.

132. The New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act (“CFA”) was enacted to protect consumers against sharp and unconscionable commercial practices by persons engaged in the sale of goods or services. See Marascio v. Campanella, 298 N.J. Super. 491, 500 (App. Div. 1997).

133. The CFA is a remedial statute which the New Jersey Supreme Court has repeatedly held must be construed liberally in favor of the consumer to accomplish its deterrent and protective purposes. See Furst v. Einstein Moomjy, 182 N.J. 1, 11-12 (2004) (**“The Consumer Fraud Act is remedial legislation that we construe liberally to accomplish its broad purpose of safeguarding the public.”**).

134. With regard to the CFA, **“[t]he available legislative history demonstrates that the Act was intended to be one of the strongest**

1           **consumer protection laws in the nation.”** New Mea Const. Corp. v.  
2           Harper, 203 N.J. Super. 315, 319 (App. Div. 1986).

3  
4       135. For this reason, the **“history of the Act is one of constant expansion of**  
5           **consumer protection.”** Kavky v. Herballife International of America,  
6           359 N.J. Super. 497, 504 (App. Div. 2003).

7  
8       136. The CFA was intended to protect consumers **“by eliminating sharp**  
9           **practices and dealings in the marketing of merchandise and real**  
10           **estate.”** Lemelledo v. Beneficial Management Corp., 150 N.J. 255, 263  
11           (1997).

12  
13  
14       137. Specifically, N.J.S.A. 56:8-2 of the CFA prohibits **“unlawful practices,”**  
15           which are defined as:

16  
17           **“The act, use or employment of any unconscionable**  
18           **commercial practice, deception, fraud, false**  
19           **pretense, misrepresentation, or the knowing,**  
20           **concealment, suppression,**  
21           **or omission of any material fact with intent that**  
22           **others rely upon such concealment, suppression or**  
23           **omission whether or not any person has in fact been**  
24           **misled, deceived or damaged thereby.”**

25  
26       138. The catch-all term **“unconscionable commercial practice”** was added to  
27           the CFA by amendment in 1971 to ensure that the Act covered, inter alia,  
28           **“incomplete disclosures.”** Skeer v. EMK Motors, Inc., 187 N.J. Super.  
          465, 472 (App. Div. 1982).



1 139. In describing what constitutes an **“unconscionable commercial**  
2 **practice,”** the New Jersey Supreme Court has noted that it is an  
3  
4 amorphous concept designed to establish a broad business ethic. See Cox  
5 v. Sears Roebuck & Co., 138 N.J. 2, 18 (1994).  
6

7 140. **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** is a “credence good,”  
8  
9 because its properties and purported benefits cannot be independently  
10 assessed or verified by the consumer at the time of purchase and such  
11 properties and benefits are made known to consumers only through the  
12 information provided on the label by the product's manufacturer and  
13 distributor. See Lee v. Carter-Reed Co., L.L.C. 203 N.J. 496, 522 (2010).  
14  
15 See also Richard A. Posner, An Economic Approach to the Law of  
16 Evidence, 51 Stan. L.Rev. 1477, 1489 (1999) (**“A good is a credence**  
17 **good if the consumer cannot readily determine its quality by**  
18 **inspection or even use, so that he has to take its quality ‘on faith.’”**).  
19  
20

21 141. The New Jersey Supreme Court in Lee v. Carter-Reed Co., L.L.C. 203  
22 N.J. 496, 522 (2010), recently spoke regarding the relationship between  
23 dishonest product labeling and credence goods, stating:  
24

25 **“A rational consumer does not randomly take a**  
26 **bottle of pills off a shelf and then purchase it without**  
27 **reading the packaging and labeling.”**  
28

1 142. In order to state a cause of action under the CFA, a plaintiff does not need  
 2 to show reliance by the consumer. See Varacallo v. Massachusetts Mut.  
 3 Life Ins. Co., 332 N.J.Super. 31, 43, 752 A.2d 807 (App.Div.2000);  
 4 Gennari v. Weichert Co. Realtors, 148 N.J. 582, 607-608, 691 A.2d 350  
 5 (1997) (holding that reliance is not required in suits under the CFA  
 6 because liability results from **“misrepresentations whether ‘any person**  
 7 **has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby”**).  
 8

11 143. Rather, the CFA requires merely a causal nexus between the false  
 12 statement and the purchase, not actual reliance. See Lee v. Carter-Reed  
 13 Co., L.L.C. 203 N.J. 496, 522 (2010) (**“causation under the CFA is not**  
 14 **the equivalent of reliance”**).  
 15

16 144. As stated by the New Jersey Supreme Court in Lee, 203 N.J. at 528:

18 **“It bears repeating that the CFA does not require**  
 19 **proof of reliance, but only a causal connection**  
 20 **between the unlawful practice and ascertainable**  
 21 **loss.”**

22 145. The purchase of a credence good, where the label on the product contains  
 23 false misrepresentations of material fact, by itself, establishes a  
 24 presumption of a causal nexus under the CFA. See Lee v. Carter-Reed  
 25 Co., L.L.C., 203 N.J. 496 (2010). See also Varacallo, at \*49 (**“the**  
 26 **purchase of the policy by a person who was shown the literature**  
 27 **would be sufficient to establish prima facie proof of causation.”**).  
 28

1 146. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated the CFA.

2 147. Specifically, Defendants have made identical, false, written,  
3  
4 misstatements of affirmative fact on the label of each container of the  
5  
6 Product sold in New Jersey, as outlined previously.

7 148. These statements were false when made and Defendants knew that these  
8  
9 statements were false when made.

10 149. As a result of these false, written affirmative misstatements of material  
11  
12 fact, Plaintiff Schmoll and the New Jersey Sub-Class have suffered an  
13  
14 ascertainable loss of money.

15 150. Specifically, Plaintiff Schmoll and the members of the New Jersey Sub-  
16  
17 Class have been deprived of the benefit of the promised bargain – a valid  
18  
19 measure of “ascertainable loss” under the CFA according to the New  
20  
21 Jersey Supreme Court and New Jersey Appellate Division – in that  
22  
23 Plaintiff Schmoll and the members of the New Jersey Sub-Class received  
24  
25 something less than what was represented by Defendants on the Product’s  
26  
27 label.

28  
**COUNT X**  
**NEW JERSEY BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

**On Behalf of the New Jersey Sub-Class Only**

151. Plaintiff Schmoll incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint  
as if set forth fully herein.

1 152. By operation of New Jersey law, Defendants entered into a contract with  
2 each New Jersey Sub-Class member when the member purchased a  
3 container of **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** in New  
4 Jersey.  
5

6  
7 153. By operation of New Jersey law, the terms of this contract included an  
8 express warranty incorporating the identical affirmation, promise and  
9 description by Defendants regarding **“Great Value Pork & Beans in**  
10 **Tomato Sauce,”** made in writing on the Product label, which stated that  
11 the good contained **“PORK.”**  
12

13  
14 154. The relevant terms and language of the express warranty between  
15 Defendants and each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class are identical.  
16

17 155. Defendants have breached the terms of this express warranty in an  
18 identical manner for each New Jersey Sub-class member because **“Great**  
19 **Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** did not and could not conform  
20 to the affirmation, promise and description on this label because, in fact,  
21 the Product actually contained no pork whatsoever.  
22

23  
24 156. As a direct and proximate result of this breach of express warranty by  
25 Defendants, each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class has suffered  
26 economic loss.  
27

28 ///

**COUNT XI**  
**NEW JERSEY BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT/VIOLATION  
OF COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING**

**On Behalf of the New Jersey Sub-Class Only**

157. Plaintiff Schmoll incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth at length herein.

158. By operation of New Jersey law, there existed an implied contract for the sale of goods existed between Plaintiff Schmoll and each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class who purchased the Product at a Walmart store located in New Jersey.

159. By operation of New Jersey law, there existed an implied duty of good faith and fair dealing in each such contract.

160. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated that duty of good faith and fair dealing, thereby breaching the implied contract between Defendants and each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class.

161. As a result of that breach, Plaintiff Schmoll and each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class suffered damages.

///

///

///

///

**COUNT XII**  
**NEW JERSEY TRUTH IN CONSUMER CONTRACT, WARRANTY  
AND NOTICE ACT N.J.S.A. 56:12-14 et seq.**

**On Behalf of the New Jersey Sub-Class Only**

162. Plaintiff Schmoll incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth at length herein.

163. Plaintiff Schmoll and the members of the New Jersey Sub-Class are “consumers” within the meaning of N.J.S.A. 56:12-15 and 16.

164. Defendants are “sellers” within the meaning of N.J.S.A. 56:12-15 and 16.

165. The Product label on “**Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce**” is both a consumer “notice” and “warranty” within the meaning of N.J.S.A. 56:12-15 and 16.

166. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated N.J.S.A. 56:12-16 because, in the course of Defendants’ business, Defendants have offered written consumer notices and warranties to Plaintiff Schmoll and the New Jersey Sub-Class which contained provisions which violated their clearly established legal rights under New Jersey state law, within the meaning of N.J.S.A. 56:12-15.

167. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:12-17, this class complaint seeks a statutory penalty of \$100 for each member of the New Jersey Sub-Class, as well as actual damages and attorney’s fees and costs.

**COUNT XIII**  
**PENNSYLVANIA UNIFORM TRADE PRACTICES AND**  
**CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW 73 Pa. Cons.St. § 201–1 et seq**

**On Behalf of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class Only**

168. Plaintiff Wilcox incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if set forth fully herein.

169. This count does not raise any claims of common law fraud.

170. Rather, this count raises claims exclusively under the Pennsylvania Uniform Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (“UTPCPL”).

171. **“The purpose of the UTPCPL is to protect the public from fraud and unfair or deceptive business practices.”** Keller v. Volkswagen of Am., Inc., 733 A.2d 642, 646 (Pa.Super.1999).

172. It is well-established that, in order to carry out that purpose, the UTPCPL must be liberally construed. See Chiles v. Ameriquest Mortg. Co., 551 F.Supp.2d 393, 398 (E.D.Pa.2008)(**“The UTPCPL must be construed liberally.”**); Pirozzi v. Penske Olds-Cadillac-GMC, Inc., 413 Pa.Super. 308, 605 A.2d 373, 376, appeal denied, 532 Pa. 665, 616 A.2d 985 (1992)(**“our supreme court held that the UTPCPL is to be liberally construed in order to effect its purpose.”**)

173. The conduct alleged herein took place during “trade and commerce” within the meaning of the UTPCPL.

1 174. The conduct alleged herein constitutes a deceptive practice.

2 175. The UTPCPL 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi) defines unfair or deceptive acts or  
3 practices, inter alia, as any: **“deceptive conduct which creates a**  
4 **likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding.”**  
5

6 176. Prior to 1996, 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi) required that a defendant engage in  
7 the equivalent of common law fraud. See Flores v. Shapiro & Kreisman,  
8 246 F.Supp.2d 427, 432 (E.D.Pa.2002); Commonwealth of Pa. v.  
9 Percudani, 825 A.2d 743, 746-47 (Pa.Commw.2003).  
10

11 177. In 1996, however, UTPCPL 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi) was amended to add  
12 the word “deceptive” as an alternative to “fraud” in describing the  
13 practices prohibited by this section. See Bennett v. A.T. Masterpiece  
14 Homes at BROADSPRINGS, LLC, 40 A.3d 145 (Pa.Super.2012) (holding that  
15 the amendment to the catch-all provision that added the language “or  
16 deceptive conduct” changed the requirement from proving actual fraud to  
17 merely proving deceptive conduct); Commonwealth of Pa. v. Percudani,  
18 825 A.2d 743, 746-47 (Pa.Commw.2003) (a plaintiff who alleges  
19 deceptive conduct to proceed without proving all of the elements of  
20 common law fraud); Flores v. Shapiro & Kreisman, 246 F.Supp.2d 427,  
21 432 (E.D.Pa.2002):  
22

23 **“by adding a prohibition on ‘deceptive’ conduct, the**  
24 **1996 amendment to the CPL eliminated the need to**  
25  
26  
27  
28



1           **plead all of the elements of common law fraud in actions**  
2           **under the CPL. Under general principles of statutory**  
3           **interpretation, no word should be rendered redundant.**  
4           **The new word “deceptive” in the statute, therefore, must**  
              **have been intended to cover conduct other than fraud.”**

5           178. As alleged herein, Defendants have engaged in deceptive conduct which  
6           creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding.

7  
8           179. Such conduct is based on both affirmative misrepresentations, material  
9           nondisclosures and material omissions.

10  
11          180. In the case at bar, Defendants’ actions in stating on the label that the  
12          Product contained **“PORK”** as an ingredient and that the name of the  
13          product was **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** constituted  
14          **“deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or**  
15          **misunderstanding”** within the meaning of 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi).  
16

17  
18          181. Defendants also engaged in a knowing omission of material fact by  
19          failing to inform consumers in any fashion that the Product actually  
20          contained no pork.  
21

22          182. These affirmative representations and omissions were, at best, a deceptive  
23          practice.  
24

25          183. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have made a misrepresentation of  
26          a material fact and a material nondisclosure, as described herein.  
27  
28

1 184. Defendants acted with knowledge that their conduct was deceptive and  
2 with intent that such conduct deceived consumers.  
3

4 185. While it is not clear that actual reliance is required, Plaintiff Wilcox and  
5 the members of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class did justifiably rely upon the  
6 misrepresentation and material nondisclosure; a reliance which may be  
7 presumed in this case where defendants have engaged in a common  
8 course of identical conduct.  
9  
10

11 186. Indeed, it impossible to conclude there was no reliance in this case since  
12 the false affirmative statement of fact alleged herein is contained in the  
13 name of the product itself, which includes the words “Pork & Beans” in  
14 the Product name. It is a logical certainty that anyone wishing to purchase  
15 pork and beans would, of necessity, have to look at the product label to  
16 see the name of the product and therefore saw that it was called pork and  
17 beans.  
18  
19  
20

21 187. In addition, Defendants’ conduct violated 73 P.S. § 201-2(4) (vii) by  
22 **“representing that goods... are of a particular standard, quality or**  
23 **grade... if they are of another”**.  
24

25 188. As a proximate result of this conduct, Plaintiff Wilcox and the members  
26 of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class have suffered an ascertainable loss of  
27 money.  
28

**COUNT XIV**  
**PENNSYLVANIA COMMON LAW BREACH OF EXPRESS**  
**WARRANTY**

**On Behalf of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class Only**

189. Plaintiff Wilcox incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this complaint as if set forth fully herein.

190. By operation of Pennsylvania law, Defendants entered into a contract with each Pennsylvania Sub-Class member when the member purchased a container of **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** in Pennsylvania.

191. By operation of Pennsylvania law, the terms of this contract included an express warranty incorporating the identical affirmation, promise and description by Defendants regarding **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce,”** made in writing on the Product label, which stated that the good contained **“PORK.”**

192. The relevant terms and language of the express warranty between Defendants and each member of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class are identical.

193. Defendants have breached the terms of this express warranty in an identical manner for each Pennsylvania Sub-Class member because **“Great Value Pork & Beans in Tomato Sauce”** did not and could not

1 conform to the affirmation, promise and description on this label because,  
2 in fact, the Product actually contained no pork whatsoever.  
3

4 194. As a direct and proximate result of this breach of express warranty by  
5 Defendants, each member of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class has suffered  
6 economic loss.  
7

8 **COUNT XV**  
9 **PENNSYLVANIA COMMON LAW BREACH OF IMPLIED**  
10 **CONTRACT/VIOLATION OF COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND**  
11 **FAIR DEALING**

12 **On Behalf of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class Only**

13 195. Plaintiff Wilcox incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though fully set  
14 forth at length herein.  
15

16 196. By operation of Pennsylvania law, there existed an implied contract for  
17 the sale of goods existed between Plaintiff Wilcox and each member of  
18 the Pennsylvania Sub-Class who purchased the Product at a Walmart  
19 store located in Pennsylvania.  
20

21 197. By operation of Pennsylvania, there existed an implied duty of good faith  
22 and fair dealing in each such contract.  
23

24 198. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated that duty of good  
25 faith and fair dealing, thereby breaching the implied contract between  
26 Defendants and each member of the Pennsylvania Sub-Class.  
27  
28

1 199. As a result of that breach, Plaintiff Wilcox and each member of the  
2 Pennsylvania Sub-Class suffered damages.  
3

4 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs ask this court to:

- 6
- 7 a. Certify the proposed Nationwide Class and each State Sub-Class  
8 as class actions pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 23;
- 9 b. Enter an order for injunctive and declaratory relief as described  
10 herein;
- 11 c. Enter judgment in favor of each class member for damages  
12 suffered as a result of the conduct alleged herein, to include interest  
13 and pre-judgment interest;
- 14 d. Award plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and costs;
- 15 e. Award plaintiffs and the class treble damages; and
- 16
- 17 f. Grant such other and further legal and equitable relief as the court  
18 deems just and equitable.

19 **JURY DEMAND**

20 Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury as to all issues so triable.

21 Dated: October 7, 2015

22

23 By: s/Todd M. Friedman  
24 Todd M. Friedman (SBN: 216752)

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**Attachment A**

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Tell us about your visit today and you could win 1 of 5 \$1000 Walmart gift cards or 1 of 750 \$100 Walmart gift cards. Diganos acerca de su visita a Walmart hoy y usted podria ganar una de las 5 tarjetas de regalo de Walmart de \$1000 o una de las 750 tarjetas de regalo de Walmart de \$100.

<http://www.survey.walmart.com>

ID #: 7HX9KN1ZZMPD

No Purchase Necessary. Must be 18 or older and a legal resident of the 50 US, DC, or PR to enter. To enter without purchase and for official rules, visit

[www.entry.survey.walmart.com](http://www.entry.survey.walmart.com). Sweepstakes period ends on the date outlined in the official rules. Survey must be taken within ONE week of today. Void where prohibited. THANK YOU!

# Walmart

Save money. Live better.

( 714 ) 869 - 0530  
MANAGER MELVIN ENRIQUEZ  
1000 E IMPERIAL HWY  
LA HABRA, CA 90631

ST# 05641	DP# 000763	TES 16	TR# 03285
NOYOLK NOODL	007173000715	F	1.98 0
NOYOLK NOODL	007173000715	F	1.98 0
NOYOLK NOODL	007173000715	F	1.98 0
SPRAY GLUE	002600000422		5.97 X
GV PORK BEAN	007874237084	F	0.66 0
	SUBTOTAL		12.67
TAX 1	\$ .600 %		0.61
	TOTAL		13.08
	MCARD TEND		13.08

ACCOUNT # \*\*\*\*\* 0022 S  
APPROVAL # 587025  
REF # 1042000314  
TERMINAL # 168295818

10/02/15 11:45:53

CHANGE DUE 0.00

# ITEMS SOLD 5

TC# 3341 4792 2044 3716 5305



Low Prices You Can Trust. Every Day.  
10/02/15 11:45:54

\*\*\*CUSTOMER COPY\*\*\*





**Attachment B**

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28



( 856 ) 665 - 5430

MANAGER FAISAL KHAN

800 ROUTE 38

CHERRY HILL, NJ 8002

ST# 05340 OF# 003171 TE# 17 TR# 06741  
 GV PORK BEAN 007874237084 F 0.72 0  
 GV PORK BEAN 007874237084 F 0.72 0  
 GV PORK BEAN 007874237084 F 0.72 0  
 FLOSS 003700003866 3.37 X  
 REPHRESH 036671583304 15.96 X  
 SUBTOTAL 21.49  
 VENDOR COUPON 1.00-0  
 SUBTOTAL 20.49  
 VENDOR COUPON 2.00-0  
 SUBTOTAL 18.49  
 TAX 1 7.000 % 1.36  
 TOTAL 19.85  
 DEBIT VEND 19.85  
 CHANGE DUE 0.00

EFT DEBIT PAY FROM PRIMARY  
 19.85 TOTAL PURCHASE  
 ACCOUNT # \*\*\*\* \* 1583 S  
 REF # 524200651878  
 NETWORK ID. 0090 APPR CODE 271147  
 TERMINAL # SC011186

08/30/15 10:52:52

# ITEMS SOLD 5

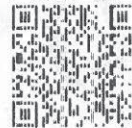
TC# 4221 4119 2546 3317 9320



Low Prices You Can Trust. Every Day.

08/30/15 10:52:54

Savings Catcher! Scan with Walmart app



**Attachment C**



www.entry.survey.walmart.com.  
 Sweepstakes period ends on the date  
 outlined in the official rules.  
 Survey must be taken within ONE week  
 of today. Void where prohibited.  
 THANK YOU!

**Walmart**   
 Save money. Live better.

( 215 ) 468 - 4220  
 MANAGER FRANK PELLICORI  
 1675 S CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BL  
 PHILADELPHIA PA 19148

ST# 02141	DP# 006910	TE# 04	TR# 08803
GV PORK BEAN	007874237084	F	0.66 0
GV PORK BEAN	007874237084	F	0.66 0
GV PORK BEAN	007874237084	F	0.66 0
ORANGES	000000004012	KI	0.78 N
AQUAFINA	001200000159	F	1.58 N
GUM	007339001404	F	2.96 N
SUBTOTAL			7.30
TOTAL			7.30
CASH TEND			8.00
CHANGE DUE			0.70

**# ITEMS SOLD 6**

TC# 6598 7913 8397 2946 4817



Low Prices You Can Trust. Every Day.  
 10/06/15 10:05:11

Savings Catcher! Scan with Walmart app

